REMARKS

This application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action dated March 5, 2006. Claims 12-17 are the only claims presented for examination. Claims 12, 16 and 17 are in independent form. Claims 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 have been amended to even clarify further what Applicant regards as his invention. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 12, 16 and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,185,661 (Ng). In addition, Claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious from Ng in view of U.S. Patent 6,058,207 (Tuijn et al.), and Claims 14 and 15, as being obvious from Ng in view of the cited Berns publication.

Independent Claims 12, 16, and 17 have been amended to, *inter alia*, clarify that the surface gradation lines and the internal gradation lines indicate a locus of color change in the first color gamut, and that the mapped surface gradation lines and the mapped internal gradation lines indicate a locus of color change in the second color gamut.

As was clearly pointed out in the previous Amendment After Final Rejection, in the graph shown in Figs. 7(b) of Ng, correspondence between pre-conversion color and post-conversion color is shown (see, e.g., col. 7, lines 24-43). The graph has a pre-conversion gradation curve and a post-conversion gradation curve, whereas an aspect of the invention to which the independent claims relate has surface and internal gradation lines, and more particularly surface and internal gradation lines before mapping and after mapping. Thus, color changes on the surface and internal gradation lines in the color gamut before the mapping can be preserved even in the color gamut after the mapping,

according to this aspect of the invention. In Ng, on the other hand, although the gradation can be continuously mapped in each hue, there is a possibility that discontinuity can occur between the adjacent hues.

It is respectfully submitted that nothing has been found, or pointed out, in Ng that would teach or suggest that surface gradation lines and internal gradation lines indicate a locus of color change in the first color gamut, and that mapped surface gradation lines and mapped internal gradation lines indicate a locus of color change in the second color gamut, in the context of the independent claims herein.

Accordingly, for the above reasons, those independent claims are each deemed to be clearly patentable over Ng.

A review of the other art of record, including *Tuijin*, has failed to reveal anything which, in Applicants' opinion, would remedy the deficiencies of the art discussed above, as a reference against the independent claims herein. Those claims are therefore believed patentable over the art of record.

The dependent claims each dependent from Claim 12, and also are believed to be clearly patentable, at least for the reason that each depends from a patentable base claim. Nevertheless, because each dependent claims recites an additional aspect of the invention, the independent reconsideration of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our

below listed address.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York Office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our address listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank/A. DeLugia/

Attorney for Applicant Registration No. 42,476

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO 30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112-3801

Facsimile: (212) 218-2200

NY_MAIN 573470v1